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WANTS FRESH BEEF.

Only Request Government has Received From Dewey.

ADMIRAL MAKES NO MENTION

Of any of the Disturbances that are Reported to Have Occurred with Aguinaldo and His Insurgent Forces—Government Officials Have Confidence in General Otis' Ability to Meet the Diplomatic and Military Requirements of the Situation—Reports From Spanish Sources Say that the Philippine Insurgent Leader Has Liberated All the Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The officials at the war and navy departments profess to have more confidence than they have heretofore expressed regarding the present situation in the Philippine Islands. In spite of all the disquieting reports that have come of late from newspaper sources indicating the existence of critically strained relations between the insurgents and the American forces of occupation, it is a fact that for three days past no word came to either state, navy or war department from Manila until to-day. That was a message from Admiral Dewey asking authority from the departmental officers to purchase some fresh beef which would afford him a supply for three months. The admiral made no mention of any disturbance.

One reason for the confidence felt by the war department officials in a peaceful solution of the difficulties, is their knowledge of the peculiar fitness of General Otis, the American military commander, for the discharge of just such duties—diplomatic as well as military—as now confront him. The officials are confident that with discretion and judgment a clash with the insurgents can be avoided without losing any of our advantage. General Otis may be safely trusted to exhibit these qualities.

NOT A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE.

Not much importance is attached here to the Spanish report of the destruction by Spanish gunboats of an insurgent fleet which attempted to make a landing on the Visayas Islands. General Otis has informed the war department that the insurgent navy consisted of three small coasting vessels carrying an aggregate force of about two hundred and forty men, while it was known that the Spanish government had still one or two gunboats concealed somewhere among the myriad islands of the Philippine group. These insurgent vessels started from Manila before the signature of the protocol.

Now the military authorities here, after a careful consideration of the question, have concluded that it is incumbent upon them to compel the insurgents to an observance of the suspension of hostilities agreed upon between the United States and Spain, at least in cases like that in the vicinity of Manila, where by the action of the United States forces, naval and military, the residents have been deprived of protection of the Spanish military and naval forces. It is stated authoritatively that General Otis has been given plenary powers to deal with this matter, although as already stated, it is hoped and expected that he will be able to prevent an absolutely hostile clash.

FROM SPANISH SOURCES.

Americans Charged with Violating Terms of Manila's Capitulation.

HONG KONG, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch received here from Manila from a Spanish source says: "Aguinaldo has liberated all the Spanish prisoners. The Americans, in violation of the terms of the capitulation, have seized the public offices, destroyed the archives, disregarded the municipal laws and are collecting the overdue Spanish taxes."

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 13.—The American bark Abbey, with a cargo of arms and ammunition from the United States, which left Canton ostensibly for Singapore under heavy bonds ten days ago, has now, it is said, landed 5,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and cartridges in Batangas province for the insurgents. The report seems impossible, though it comes from a good source.

The indications to-day are that the insurgents intend to comply peaceably with the American request to leave the suburbs of Manila on September 15.

BEITER FEELING PREVAILS

Between the Philippine Insurgents and the Americans.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Manila correspondent of the Times telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"A better feeling prevails between the Americans and the insurgents, probably induced through the influence of the insurgent leaders assembled at Malolos. To-day Aguinaldo sent an officer to ask permission to move a detachment of troops from London, one of the suburbs of Manila. The request was promptly granted and a large detachment of insurgents evacuated London this afternoon, marching through the American lines in the direction of the water works and receiving proper military honors en route. Both parties seem anxious to avoid a conflict."

A POSSIBLE PRESIDENT

Of the Philippines If Independence of Islands is Secured.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I learn that Senor Arellano, the Filipino lawyer, declined Aguinaldo's offer of the presidency of the Philippine government on the ground that the latter himself, as military leader, was better qualified for the post."

On being asked to reconsider his decision, Senor Arellano suggested the advisability of awaiting the result of

the Paris conference, declaring that if independence were granted, his services would be at the disposal of the nation. I also understand that General Wesley Merritt had a long private conversation with Arellano."

GEN. GOMEZ RESIGNS

His Command of the Insurgent Forces. Disapproves of the Dominion of the United States—News Creates a Sensation in Santiago Cuban Circles.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 13.—An uncontradicted report was received by General Lawton last night that General Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, has tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban army to the Cuban government at Camaguey, and that it has been accepted. Gomez, it appears, has been protesting against the Cuban government's yielding the control of the affairs of the island to the Americans, and the explanation for resigning was his disapproval of "passive submission to conditions tending to the practical discrediting and retirement of the Cuban republic, as such, and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States."

The Cubans at Santiago were much excited over the report, and there was an animated scene at the San Carlos club this morning when the matter was discussed. The report was disbelieved by many who say that General Gomez's resignation at this time is utterly improbable. Others, however, say Gomez resents the putting of the Cuban army under the authority of the American generals, and claims the Cubans should resist even by force of arms if necessary.

Generals Ceballos, Castillo, Pedro, Perez and other insurgent leaders have turned over their commands to General Lawton. General Perez has 8,000 men in the vicinity of Guantanamo which he will disband this week by order of General Castillo. There is now a general desire on the part of the Cuban army to disband, as the insurgents have learned that the question of their back pay will not be considered by the Americans.

POSSIBLE FAILURE

Of the Proposed Investigation of the War Department by a Commission—Army Officers Disapprove It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—The difficulty which is being experienced in the construction of the proposed commission for the investigation of the conduct of the staff branches of the army during the war with Spain has excited some discussion in military circles as to the possibility of the practical failure of an investigation by a commission. It develops that there is a decided disapproval among army officers of the proposition to have the conduct of the war investigated by a civil commission which cannot be clothed with any judicial authority. The objection is not on account of any prejudice against civil authorities, interfering in military matters, but is due to the fact that testimony before a commission not possessing judicial authority would be in a manner voluntary and would, it is said, put officers in the attitude of gratuitously giving testimony which might be damaging to individuals or to the administration of the war department.

Army officers say that it would be no trouble to get all the information there is concerning the campaign at Santiago, the management of the war through the commissary departments, if a tribunal or board were organized with authority to compel testimony, but that officers will not jeopardize their own interests nor put themselves in the attitude of being voluntary informers when the composition of the commission making the inquiry is not such as to make it compulsory upon them to tell what they know. They say it will be impossible for a commission not having the power to compel testimony to get at the facts. Most officers say they will make it a point of honor as well as a matter of self-interest to decline to give testimony of any importance unless compelled to. If the commission could compel testimony, an officer giving testimony which might be damaging would have the excuse that he had no choice but to tell what he knew. In the absence of authority to compel testimony the witness would have a right to conceal or to decline to disclose any facts in his possession.

CABINET MEETING

Was Devoted to Considering Instructions to the Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—After a session lasting nearly two and a half hours to-day, the cabinet took a recess until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The situation at Manila was discussed at some length, but the principal business of the meeting was the discussion of the letter of instructions to be given to the commission which will meet in Paris to formulate a treaty of peace with Spain. Several of the members of the cabinet who were taking their vacations were recalled by the President to attend to-day's meeting.

The cabinet at its second session to-day continued the discussion of the instructions to be given to the American members of the peace commission. Although the document is practically agreed upon as a whole, the matter will be left open until the meeting here of the members of the commission, two days hence when a final revision will be made. It is the President's wish, as explained, that the cabinet members, that pressing to the instructions be made public. Indeed, so thoroughly did this understanding obtain among the members of the cabinet that Secretary Day authorized the statement that so far from making public anything of the nature of the instructions to be given to the peace commissioners the President and the cabinet had decided positively to do all in their power to prevent any publicity in the matter.

GENERAL SHAFER'S STORY

Of the Cuban Campaign and the Battle of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—General Shafter to-day submitted to the war department his report on the Santiago campaign, covering not only the battle of Santiago, but the entire progress of the military invasion of Cuba. The general, accompanied by his aide, Captain Abney, came to the department, during the afternoon, and in person handed the report to Adjutant General Corbin. He also brought with him two

Cuban machetes, to be presented to Mrs. Alger, as mementoes of the campaign.

The report is a voluminous document, covering, with the supplementary report of division commanders, about 250 type-written pages. Of this General Shafter's report forms about one-half. After submitting the report, General Shafter conferred for some time with Acting Secretary Melkedjohn and General Corbin. It was stated afterwards that the report would not be made public for the present, the desire being to place it first in the hands of the President and Secretary Alger, and allow sufficient time for a mature consideration of its contents. After that there is little doubt the material portions, and, perhaps, the entire report, will be made public. It reveals a story pretty well known, although there is much interest in the view which the commanding general takes of several features of the campaign.

CAZAR'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

President Has Not Yet Named Representatives to Attend It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—President McKinley has not yet named a representative of the United States to attend the conference projected by the czar, with the purpose of securing a general disarmament of the great powers of the world. In the answer returned by him, however, to the invitation extended by the Russian minister for foreign affairs, which was transmitted by Ambassador Hitchcock, the President openly expressed his concurrence in the sentiments so fully set forth in the Russian note, and promised, if the conference is held, to have the United States represented by some person.

As yet it is not possible to make a selection, for it remains for the Russian government to say whether or not it regards the responses made by the governments invited to participate as sufficient to warrant the holding of the conference. It is not believed at the state department that the sending of such a delegate would commit the United States to any certain line of policy beyond that specifically set forth in the call, namely, to engage to limit armament to certain proportions. In this case our government would not change its established policy, but would be called upon to make an even level with the extra troops called forward by the war, and still retained in the military service, the quota that would be far in excess of the requirements, supposing it is fixed in proportion to the least number of soldiers that any of the great European military powers would insist upon retaining as absolutely essential for purely police service.

Was a West Virginian.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Two sick soldiers who had been removed from camp to hospitals in this city died to-day. They were William Robinson, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana volunteers, of Indian Rock, W. Va., died at Presbyterian hospital of typhoid fever; John McIntyre, Company H, First Pennsylvania volunteers, of Norristown, Pa., died at the Episcopal hospital of typhoid fever.

THE COFFIN CLOSED

Over the Remains of the Murdered Empress—A Solemn Service.

GENEVA, Sept. 13.—On the arrival here to-day of the representatives of the Austrian court, they were conducted to the death chamber and viewed the remains of the empress. The ladies of the party were particularly affected. After prayers had been offered the coffin was finally closed in the presence of the authorities.

The bishop of Fribourg, the archbishop of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and several Genevese ecclesiastics, in full canonicals, led the remains in procession to the court personages, each of whom sprinkled the body with holy water.

President Ruff, and the members of the federal council, came from Berne in a body officially, to tender the nation's sympathy. Large crowds of citizens, with heads bared, surrounded the depot and the council rode in carriages to the hotel between files of gendarmes. There they were received by the emperor's representatives and the suite of the empress all in deepest mourning.

It is said that the assassin will be tried at a special term next month.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies were published this evening. The body of the Empress Elizabeth will lie in state in the Hofburg on Friday, and during the forenoon of Saturday, and the interment will take place at the Capuchin church at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Luigi or Luigi, he declares that if he had been in Italy he would have struck at King Humbert. Empress Elizabeth, it is reported, left a will bequeathing her jewels, valued at \$2,500,000, to charities.

The coffin has been closed and nobody, not even Emperor Francis Joseph, will see the face again. Very few have seen her majesty's features, as her face, most of the time, has been covered with a white cloth, while a white flowered veil has covered the whole coffin.

ANTI-ITALIAN DEMONSTRATION

In Austria-Hungary—Fighting in the Streets of Trieste.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Special dispatches from Vienna say the entire Austrian-Hungarian empire is infuriated against the Italians, as a result of the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth, and that violent anti-Italian demonstrations have taken place at Trieste, where the Italians and natives have been fighting in the streets with sticks and stones, sometimes using revolvers. Six deaths are reported to have occurred there and the troops were called out to suppress the disturbances.

At Graz an Italian peddler has been lynched, and at Vienna fully fifteen hundred Italians employed on the municipal works have been summarily dismissed. In order to avert a popular revolt. The Italian embassy at Vienna is guarded by a strong body of infantry.

"LONG LIVE ANARCHY"

Shouted an Italian in Milan—Now He Lives in a Cell.

ROME, Sept. 13.—An anarchist manifesto, signed by "The Revolutionary Committee," has been distributed in Milan during the past few days. The police on yesterday arrested an Italian who was engaged in distributing the manifesto. The prisoner, who had just arrived from Switzerland when he was seized, shouted "Long live Anarchy!" "Death to the King."

Some of the people in the crowd present at the time of the arrest interfered with the police officers who made the capture, and several persons were injured on both sides before the anarchist was lodged in the police depot.

The newspapers here remark that the recent riots at Milan commenced in a similar manner.

ANOTHER RUMPS

In the Spanish Senate Over Count Almenas' Attacks

ON COMMANDERS IN CUBA.

Naming Among Others Weyler, Blanco, Linares and Cervera—Weyler's Reply Raises a Tumult, Senators Standing, Shouting and Threatening Each Other—Sagasta Defends Himself and His Dead Predecessor—He Confesses that the Character of the Spanish Race is the Cause of Recent Disasters—Chamber of Deputies Adopts Hispano-American Protocol.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—The chamber of deputies to-day adopted the Hispano-American protocol by a vote of 151 to 48.

There was another uproarious session of the senate to-day. Count Almenas, referring to his statement yesterday, giving the names of the generals he recently said ought to have their sashes tied around their necks instead of around their waists, naming Weyler, Blanco and Primo de Rivera, after which he also included Admiral Cervera in the category, said General Linares was also incompetent, and ought to be arraigned. Thereupon General Weyler called on Count Almenas to name those generals who were accused of failing to do their duty, and, he added, if the accusations were true and the culprits could not be legally punished, the generals would take the matter in their own hands and inflict proper punishment.

A great tumult ensued, the senators standing, shouting and threatening each other. The president of the senate vainly strove to restore order and broke his bell in attempting to do so.

When the debate was resumed, Senor Gonzales attacked the army. He said it had been worsted first by the insurgents, and then by the Americans. Continuing, the speaker asked what had become of the two hundred thousand men sent to Cuba. He blamed General Weyler and the late premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, asserting that the latter was omnipotent while in power and might have done what he pleased.

Sagasta's Confession.

The premier, Senor Sagasta, replying, said that neither Senor Canovas del Castillo nor himself had ruled long enough to change the character of the race, which was the true cause, he claimed, of the disaster to Spain.

"We are," the premier said, "an amalgam country. We were attacked when acting as an honest man would. We defended ourselves. I have lost my prestige, but it is because I believe the path I am following is the best."

General Weyler made a speech of great violence which provoked such an outburst that the premier had to intervene and called upon the general to explain his policy. General Weyler replied that he had not threatened the government institutions, but only those who had attacked the army.

The minister for war, General Correa, said the government alone was responsible.

The duke of Tetuan, the former minister for foreign affairs, defended Senor Canovas Castillo, whereupon Senor Gonzales made another attack upon the deceased premier, declaring the latter had foreseen the loss of Cuba and had planned with Senor Sagasta to sign the surrender.

The loss of Cuba, Senor Gonzales continued, was a just punishment for those who failed to profit by the doctrine that the colonies should not be governed by oppression.

The senate then adjourned.

JEWISH VOLUNTEERS FURLOUGHED

To Allow Them to Participate in Solemn Services of the Holidays.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Adjutant General Corbin, of the United States army, has consented and issued orders that four thousand Jewish volunteers who had either joined volunteer regiments or had seen fighting at the front during the late Spanish-American war, should receive furloughs to enable them to participate in the celebrations of the Orthodox Jewish congregational union of America.

The Orthodox Jewish congregational union, through its president and secretary in a letter to Adjutant General Corbin, calling his attention to the fact that the approaching Jewish holidays, of especial religious significance to all devout Jews, would find many of their co-religionists in the army unable to attend religious services and observe the solemn days, and requested him to grant a leave of absence to all Jewish soldiers now in camp in this country during that time.

SITUATION SERIOUS

In France Over Temporarily in the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Rappel and the Matin to-day say that at yesterday's cabinet council the minister for war, General Zurlinden, explained his reasons for opposing a revision of the Dreyfus case. The premier, M. Brisson, and the minister of education, M. Bourgeois, these papers add, urged General Zurlinden to change his determination, but President Faure sided with the minister for war. An excited discussion followed and the council was adjourned until the afternoon, when calmness was restored. M. Bourgeois then pointed out the consequences of the crisis and further discussion of the matter was adjourned until Saturday next.

The newspapers here are unanimous in the opinion that the situation is serious. They say temporizing will only delay the discussion which, if favorable to a revision of the case will cause the resignation of General Zurlinden and which, if hostile, will lead to a withdrawal from the cabinet of M. Brisson and result in a general crisis.

It is rumored that in view of the possible resignation of General Zurlinden, M. Brisson has sounded General Brugere, who, it is said, is disposed to accept the portfolio.

Among the rumors in circulation to-night regarding the Dreyfus case, is one

that an arrest still more sensational than any yet made, is imminent. Another report says that when Zurlinden, minister for war, resigns, legal action for revision will be commenced before his successor is appointed.

To-night four men armed with clubs, attacked and severely injured M. Philibert Roget, director of a Dreyfusite paper. One of the four is under arrest.

JOINT DEBATE

To Be Held Between Governor Atkinson and Gen. C. C. Watts on the Political Issues of the Day.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 13.—A few days ago Chairman Dawson, of the Republican state committee, sent a letter to Hon. W. A. Ohley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, in which Mr. Dawson said: "The issues in the present political campaign are important and the Republican state committee is anxious for the fullest, freest and fairest discussion of these issues before the people under such conditions as will give each party the same opportunity of being heard. Governor Atkinson has informed me that he will give such portion of his time to the discussion of these issues as will not conflict with his official duties."

"In view of the fact that there are no candidates for state officers in the field this year, that Governor Atkinson and General C. C. Watts were the respective standard bearers of their parties in the late campaign, and in view of the further fact that they are both recognized as eloquent speakers and able debaters, I therefore suggest to you that there be arranged a series of joint debates before the people in the various parts of the state."

Chairman Ohley replied that this was an off year, and there being no state candidates, referred Mr. Dawson to the different chairmen of the four congressional districts respectively.

On receipt of Mr. Ohley's reply, Mr. Dawson sent a copy of the correspondence to General C. C. Watts, and asked him to discuss the issues with Governor Atkinson. To-day General Watts accepted, and there will be a discussion of the issues of the two parties between the two distinguished West Virginians at such time and places as may be hereafter agreed upon.

A BIG ENTERPRISE

To Develop the Coal Fields of Preston County, Including a New Railroad—Operations to Begin at Once.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 13.—One million dollars will be spent in a coal, coke and railroad enterprise in Preston county. John Sliny, of Corry, Pa., was here to-day and took out a charter for the Preston Coal and Coke Company, with the principal office at Philadelphia, Pa. The company represented by Mr. Sliny has control of the largest undeveloped coal field in West Virginia. It is the Reno coal field in Preston county, an immense undeveloped tract which has seven feet of the finest coal upon it, one vein being eleven feet thick.

A railroad will be built from near Tunnelton into Reno district, several openings will be made, and plants erected for mining coal and making coke. Mr. Sliny has associated with him J. M. Guffey, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Thomas G. Hillhouse, president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, of New York.

Work will begin in a few weeks and be pushed to completion.

AS A "CURTAIN RAISER"

Hon. James B. Menager Proved to Be a Blighting Frost.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 13.—News has just reached here of how J. B. Menager, the Democratic statesman from Point Pleasant met a severe frost at Hinton last Saturday night.

He was booked to make a speech at the opera house, that night and an opera company was also billed for the same night.

Menager tried to strike a compromise with the show people, he agreeing to buy a hundred tickets to the show if the show would let him speak before the distributed them. He got the tickets, and the audience got the tip and failed to show up until the hour for the show to begin. He was just concluding his remarks to the handful of hearers as the holders of his tickets came in.

Governor's Military Appointments.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 13.—Governor Atkinson to-day issued the following commissions: To Second Lieutenant James R. Dolan, of Hinton, to be first lieutenant in the Second West Virginia regiment, and to Clarence R. Burdette, of Charleston, to be second lieutenant in the Second West Virginia regiment.

Death of Private Touchman.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 13.—Elmer R. Touchman, of Company G, First West Virginia regiment, from Roncaverte, died at Camp Poland, to-day.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Three Persons Killed in Wichita, Kansas, at a Railroad Crossing.

WICHITA, Kans., Sept. 13.—Three persons were killed outright and several others badly injured here to-night when a Rock Island passenger train struck a carry-all at the Douglas avenue crossing. In the carry-all were thirteen persons on their way to Buffalo Bill's show. The team was going at a rapid pace and the driver could not stop at the crossing when he saw that the train was upon him.

The dead: Mrs. Sarah Avery, Wichita; Mrs. W. H. Ford, Wichita; John Cherry, of Mulvane. Another woman, name unknown, was probably fatally injured. Mrs. Charles Jones, wife of the chief of police, had an ankle broken and a thigh bone fractured.

A Yellow Journal Fakes.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 13.—It was semi-officially announced to-day that the reports of the attempted assassination of Queen Wilhelmina and the shooting of Countess Limburg Stirum, are entirely without foundation.

THE HORRIBLE FIND

Of the Dismembered Body of a Young Woman

IN A CONNECTICUT RIVER.

The Remains Found in Two Separate Packages—There is Plain Evidence that the Severing of the Body was Done by a Surgeon, or at Least by a Person Familiar with Human Anatomy—The Woman May Have First Been Poisoned. No Clue to Her Identity.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 13.—All of the parts of the dismembered body of the young woman so mysteriously murdered and mutilated and cast into the waters of the Yellow Mill river have been found. The trunk was discovered to-day. The upper half, with the arms attached, was in one package, while the lower part of the body was in a second package.

The upper half of the body was wrapped in what appears to be half of a black rubber carriage blanket. There were two eyelet holes in it. The abdominal part of the trunk was swathed in a white rubber sheet, such as is used in surgical operating rooms. This latter circumstance, together with the plain evidence that the body was severed, like the legs and head, by an expert using a keen knife and a perfect edged saw, leads the police to the conviction that the mutilation and presumably the murder was done by a surgeon.

The upper half of the trunk is intact. The stomach, liver and other organs located in the upper part of the human anatomy are all in place, but the abdominal portion of the body has been despoiled of nearly every organ. This suggests that the young woman was the victim of a criminal operation at the hands of a physician, who brought his skill into play in an effort to destroy the evidence of the crime, as well as to destroy the body of the victim of his malpractice.

The first discovery in this tragedy was made yesterday when two boys found a bundle in the Yellow Mill river that contained the legs of a woman. They were wrapped in cloth and a white rubber sheeting, such as is used by physicians and nurses. One leg was chopped in two. Both were cut off at the thigh. Another bundle was found a little later containing the head of a woman twenty-five years old. It was wrapped in a piece of man's underwear and rubber. It was tied with a corset cord.

A piece of mullin in the woman's mouth indicates that she was gagged with it or perhaps smothered. The woman may have been poisoned, say physicians who have noted the color of her eyes.

JUDGE WAS NOT LYNCHED.

A Sensational Story that had no Foundation in Fact.

WICHITA, Kans., Sept. 13.—A week ago a negro named Dave Fitch was killed by six cowboys at Tecumseh, Okla. Judge Prouty, who has jurisdiction over that section, did not act in the matter as quickly as the negroes thought he should and they made some threats against him. Out of this grew a rumor of a lynching, and the story that Judge Prouty had been hanged by a mob was telegraphed from here last night.

The story is absolutely without foundation in fact and has aroused much indignation among Prouty's friends.

Gospel Trumpet Company.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 13.—The secretary of state has authorized the following charters to be issued: Gospel Trumpet Publishing Company, of Moundsville, West Va., for the purpose of carrying on the business of printing, building, publishing, selling books, papers, etc. Capital subscribed, \$500, with the privilege of increasing the same to \$100,000. The shares are \$1 each and are held by E. E. Byrum, G. T. Clayton, A. L. Byers and A. Radaugh, of Moundsville, W. Va., and Arthur S. Potter, of Omaha, Neb.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Secretary Day has not yet sent his resignation to the President, but no doubt he will do so in a day or two.

Nat Goodwin, the actor, was thrown from a horse, near Woolwich, England, yesterday, and sustained two bad fractures of the leg.

Peter Schamm, a brewer from Philadelphia, jumped from the Goat Island bridge at Niagara Falls, yesterday morning and his body was swept over the American falls.

It is supposed that the British bark David Morgan, which sailed from Philadelphia, March 25, has been lost, together with her crew of nineteen men. She is fifty days overdue.

The Rough Riders yesterday, at Camp Wilkoff, presented Colonel Theodore Roosevelt a handsome bronze statue, the work of Frederic Remington, and called "The Broncho Buster."

The White Star line steamer Teutonic, which is scheduled to sail from Liverpool for New York to-day, will have among her passengers Colonel John Hay, the retiring United States ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. May; J. B. Angell, the retiring United States minister to Turkey, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, rain; fresh to brisk southeasterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 55 3 p. m. 61
8 a. m. 57 7 p. m. 61
12 m. 51 11 p. m. 51

Weather Fair.